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CONN CENSUS



CONNECTICUT COLLEGE

Vol. 49—No. 10

New London, Connecticut, Thursday, December 5, 1963

Price 10 Cents



"Mame" cast practices nightly.

'Auntie Mame' to Portray Life Of Unconventional Sophisticate

Williams Glee Club To Sing With Choir In Advent Vespers

Two first performances of works by contemporary American composers and Bach's celebrated Advent cantata "Wachet auf" will be featured at the Advent-Christmas vespers in Harkness Chapel Sunday, Dec. 8, at 4:30 and 7:30 p.m. The Connecticut College Choir will be joined by the Williams College Glee Club in a concert of sacred music appropriate to the season.

Martha Alter, chairman of the department of music at Connecticut College, is the composer of a setting of Thomas Hardy's poem "The Oxen," which will be sung by the Connecticut College Choir with James S. Dendy conducting and Charna Tenebaum '65 singing the soprano solo.

Ross Lee Finney, a member of the music faculty at the University of Michigan, was commissioned by the Williams College Glee Club to set to music Albert Camus' "A Stranger to Myself," which will be conducted by Kenneth Roberts, acting director of the Williams group.

Margaret Skarsgard, soprano, Lloyd Skarsgard, baritone, and Margaret Wiles, violinist, will be the featured soloists in the Bach cantata. Mr. Roberts will conduct this work and Mr. Dendy will be at the organ. The cantata is based on the Biblical theme of the expectation and joy in looking forward to the coming of Christ. It will be sung in German.

The Connecticut College Orchestra, Margaret Wiles conductor, will be heard at the beginning of the program playing compositions by Vaughan Williams and Schiassi. Jeanette Gross '64 will play an organ solo, Dupre's Variations on a Noel.

For its winter production Wig and Candle will present *Auntie Mame*. This comedy in two acts, written by Patrick Dennis and adapted for the stage by Jerome Lawrence and Robert Lee, will be given in Palmer Auditorium on December 13, 14 at 8:00 p.m. Susan Lates will play the title role of the off-beat New York sophisticate who fights convention to raise her young nephew on the principle that "life is a banquet . . . LIVE!" In the supporting cast are found Ellen Corroon as Agnes Gooch, Alice Cotsworth as Mother Burnside, Ginny Chambers as Mrs. Upson, Missy Meighan as Gloria Upson, Jerome Andres as Babcock, Bob Rogers as O'Bannion, E. William Scott as Ito, Pat Glixon as Nephew Muldoon, Anne Yellott as Pegeen Ryan, Elaine DeSantis as Vera, Chuck Griffiths as Ralph Devine, Kathleen Hudson as Sally Cato, Peter Desnoes as Patrick, Roger Christiansen as Young Patrick, David Bergamo as Cousin Jeff, Susan Pettibone as Cousin Fann, Jim Chase as Mr. Upson, Carl Denny as Beau, Bruce Einfield as Osbert, Joe Migliorato as the Paperhanger, Dave Bossert as the Floorwalker, Jamie Demetropoulos as the Groom, Charles Markharian as the Vet, Jack Curtis as Lindsey, Hugh Birdsall as Michael, and Genie Dunn, Barbara Brodsky, Buncie Morgan, Francie Winfield, Ada Morey, Louis DeNolfo, and Harvey Maisel. Widge Cochran is stage manager, Nancy Stephens is in charge of lights, Alice Towill is head of the hand prop committee; Kathy Van Doorn, costumes; Kathy Diehr, make-up; Ginger Haggerty, set props, Robin Richman, set coordination.

In producing *Auntie Mame*, Wig and Candle hopes to generate more enthusiasm for the dramatic organizations on campus. This play is one that is familiar

See "Auntie Mame"—Page 5

Connecticut College is happy to welcome this Civil Rights Conference. Every time a group of American students has come together during the last three years they have, consciously or unconsciously, helped to direct the future of our country. I don't know of another moment in American history when college students have been so influential in forming the public mind. The significance of what they have accomplished will be made plain some day when a memorial is raised near that lunch counter in North Carolina where the first colored students began it all. Since that moment, the moral imagination and fervor shown by undergraduates North and South has astonished the rest of America, including, I believe, many college faculty members and college presidents. May I urge you to continue to astonish us by the quality of your thinking and acting in the difficult next stages of this national moral reform. Those of you committed enough to be present at this conference have chosen a human labor that will be difficult enough and enduring enough to last through your lifetime. I wish your conference and your hopes for the issues at its center every possible success.

Charles E. Shain
President

Rustin to Keynote Conference; Countryman to Deliver Speech

Bayard Rustin, organizer and deputy marshal of the August 28 March on Washington will deliver the keynote address at the Connecticut College Intercollegiate Civil Rights Conference this evening at 8 in Palmer Auditorium.

Mr. Rustin, an active worker in peace and civil rights for the past twenty-five years, was formerly an advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr. He was the first field director of CORE and directed the Youth Marches for integrated schools in Washington, D. C. in 1958 and 1959.

A conscientious objector, Mr. Rustin was a member of the Sahara Protest Team, a group which acted to protest the first French firing of nuclear weapons. He is an Executive Committee Member of the World Peace Brigade and is presently Executive Secretary of the War Resisters League.

Preceding the keynote address, Peter Countryman, a junior at Yale University and founder and former executive secretary of the Northern Student Movement will deliver an address to the assembly. Mr. Countryman founded NSM several years ago as a group that was primarily devoted to raising money for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and to conducting tutorial projects for Negro students. The organization has grown in the last few years and is now directed toward direct action projects in Negro ghettos in many cities throughout the country. NSM is devoted not only to tutorial projects but to voter registration, housing, employment and other areas which present problems to the Negro in northern cities.

Tonight's addresses are open to the students, faculty, and administration of Connecticut College as well as to the public.

Friday, December 6

6:00-8:00 p.m. Registration Crozier-Williams
8:15 p.m. *Addresses by Peter Countryman and Bayard Rustin Palmer Auditorium

Saturday, December 7

8:00-9:00 a.m. Registration Crozier-Williams
9:15 a.m. *Addresses by William Higgs and Wyatt Walker Palmer Auditorium
11:30-12:30 p.m. Workshops—first session Crozier-Williams
12:30-1:30 p.m. Lunch Fanning Hall
2:00-3:30 p.m. Workshop—second session Harris Refectory
4:00 p.m. Workshop Reports Crozier-Williams
6:00 p.m. Banquet Palmer Auditorium
Welcoming Address by President Charles E. Shain
Remarks by visitors from NAACP, SNCC, CORE, SCLC
8:00 p.m. Film: "Danville, Va., June 10, 1963" — Narrated by William M. Kunstler Bill Hall 106
9:30 p.m. Social and Folksinging Michael Meeropol

Sunday, December 8

10:00 a.m. Student Panel Crozier-Williams
Julian Houston—Northern Student Movement
Lee Dunham Webb—Students for a Democratic Society
Carl Wittman—Head of SNCC project in Cambridge, Maryland
Albert Smith—Worker with the Mississippi Free Press
11:00 a.m. Coffee and Doughnuts Crozier-Williams
*Open to the public

Civil Rightists to Discuss Non-Violence, Voting

Workshops at the Civil Rights conference will be led by leaders of all the major civil rights organizations in the country. Bayard Rustin, director of the March on Washington, will discuss non-violence as a technique in the civil rights movement with the members of his workshop groups. Wyatt Tee Walker will lead a workshop concerned with the Southern freedom movement and the direction which it is taking. Robert Gore of the Congress of Racial Equality will be discussing voter registration and its role in the civil rights movement.

Political action in the civil rights movement will be discussed by William Higgs, an attorney from Mississippi and director of the Washington, (D.C.) Human Rights Project. Civil Rights legislation and legal problems encountered by the movement will be discussed in a workshop led by William Kunstler, special counsel to Martin Luther King, Jr., and attorney for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Percy Sutton, an attorney and representative of the New York National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will



BAYARD RUSTIN

talk on problems which face the Negro in the urban ghetto. The workshop conducted by Dr. Edwin Edmunds will be concerned with the problems Negroes face in gaining employment.

A workshop for the benefit of Connecticut and Mitchell College students will be conducted by Lynwood Bland, Jr., Clarence Faulk, Jr., and Mrs. Constance Harrison, of the New London branch of the NAACP. The workshop will concern problems and possible action projects in the New London area.

Zoology Dept. to Buy Equipment With AEC Award

A second Educational Equipment Assistance Grant within a year from the Atomic Energy Commission will make possible the acquisition of ten new pieces of equipment for the radiation laboratory in the department of zoology at Connecticut College.

With this recent award of \$5,040, the college will purchase an industrial X-ray unit, a lead-lined inspection cabinet, ratemeters, recorders, and also an 18-volume set of *Radiation Research*. The new equipment extends student research opportunities and facilities laboratory work connected with a course in radiation biology established earlier this year through a prior AEC grant of \$8,000. Connecticut College designated additional money from its own funds to remodel and furnish the special rooms, storage areas, and a dark-room for radioautography.

Aims of the radiation biology course, which is taught by Professor John F. Kent, chairman of the zoology department, are to familiarize students with the safe and intelligent use of radioactive isotopes, to study the effects of radiations and radioactive materials on living organisms, and to furnish a beginning knowledge of the uses of radioactive materials in medicines and biological research.

Radiation Effects Studied

After a basic training in the use of radioactive isotopes and radiation counting equipment, students do experimental studies on the genetic and pathological effects of radiation.

Special precautions are taken to keep track of the radiation dosages received by persons using the laboratory and to control the radioactive isotopes which are used. The course is given in New London Hall, where fourth floor rooms have been outfitted to ensure maximum safety.

Safety Measures Enforced

Admission to the laboratory is restricted to students in the course, instructors, and visitors with special permission. Radioactive wastes are removed by a commercial disposal service.

Professor Kent emphasized that the installation is considered a "low level laboratory," with only small amounts of radioactive materials in use at any one time. He also said that experience has shown that students receive but a fraction of one per cent of the dose permissible under federal and state regulations.

Pfizer Uses Lab

In addition to serving as a base for the radiation biology course, the laboratory is used occasionally by students in other courses and for special experiments. During the current semester, the radiation laboratory is being used by special students from Charles Pfizer and Company in Groton.

Professor Kent has done research work on biological effects of X-irradiation at the University of Michigan, where he was a member of the faculty from 1949 to 1957. He has published several papers related to this work. In the summer of 1961 he attended an institute in radiation biology given at Syracuse University under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation and the Atomic Energy Commission.

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Editorial

Cause or Chaos

It has been said that this generation is fortunate to be living in such exciting times. We are told that the world is on the brink of revolutionary change and that we have the opportunity to channel and affect the course that it will take. We are all aware of this supposed fortune; some have accepted, some have renounced, others have ignored its challenge to their stamina and ingenuity. The response one makes to such a challenge is determined by his conception of the world, by the meaning or lack of meaning he sees in it. It is the forming of such a conception that we would like to consider.

Few would deny that the problem which faces each generation is the determination of a world view. Those who see around them a world of development are able to accept the challenge of the future with little difficulty. They need not alter radically the course of progress; they may follow already paved paths. To others, however, the commitment is not easy. Those who see a world of chaos filled with hate and suffering sneer at the false optimism of this generation's "luck." They must determine action in a world in which action often seems futile, in which the progression of time is not necessarily the progress of man.

Perhaps one of the most astonishing aspects of President Kennedy's assassination, to those of us who search for order, is the apparent capriciousness of the act, and the insignificance of the actor, Oswald. It would no doubt have been easier to accept the death had it had purpose, had it been the logical outgrowth of ideological passion or social malcontent. If that had been the case, we could regard Kennedy as a man whose death served a cause and, whether or not we espouse that cause, or the method, we could attribute meaning and purpose to the event.

But we are not able to attribute logic to the events of last week, nor are we able to convince ourselves that good will arise from the horror. Kennedy died as a result of the whimsy of one man; we see no indication that his death will result in a good which could not have occurred during his life. In short, he appears to have died without cause, and those who have doubted the order in our world have had their doubt increased. Those who have been considering action ask what purpose action serves in a world without reason.

The problem is not new. We did not need Kennedy to point out the irrationality of our present age. In China, millions die of starvation annually while the Western World diets; in America, we have arbitrarily decided that all men are equal but whites are more equal than others, and that blondes have more fun. Last week's events serve to force a confrontation with the problem: the assassination served to symbolize, not create, the tragedy.

We can not, however, recognizing the problem, withdraw in a stupor of inactivity. We live in a quickly changing world and must realize that now, more than ever one man can influence and affect others. Whether he chooses to speak depends upon the world view he adopts. Whether he considers himself fortunate to be living in the present age depends upon that decision. We disagree with those who point to the events of last week as conclusive evidence of either cause or chaos in the world around us. We do think, however, that the events place the issue before us and force consideration.

J.M.

Topic of Candor

The campus ether is beginning to crackle in anticipation of the long-heralded and laboriously achieved Civil Rights weekend sponsored by the Connecticut College Civil Rights club. In an atmosphere of wat is hoped will be enlightenment and rational discussion, perhaps a good dose of realistic evaluation will be administered.

For the past year or so, civil rights issues have pressed more and more to the fore in campus discussions. While the aims and purposes of these issues and discussions were idealistically attractive, one might conceivably be appalled at the total lack of rational approach, aside from dialectical nicety, which seems to prevail. Often, issues and solutions seemed to be completely out of touch with any reality or practical application. One might cite two instances: (please note that in each case it is not the issue at hand which is denounced, not by any means, but the approach. While this may be taken to be academic quibbling, it is strongly felt that there isn't an awful lot of use in coming to an attractive conclusion, if the approach is at best unrealistic.)

The first example occurred at a meeting of the Civil Rights club several weeks ago; towards the end of the meeting, the question was put: "Who would like to go to jail this weekend?" referring to the demonstrations at Cambridge, Maryland, where many demonstrators were imprisoned. The question appeared to be a request for participants in the demonstration. The surprise came at the close of the meeting when at least ten neat, comfortable young ladies presented themselves as being interested in going to jail. Now it is assumed that the person who forwarded the question knows very well what the inside of a jail looks and feels like, and one certainly does not begrudge her request. What appalls one is the gaiety-and-picnic air of the girls who thought it might be fun to pop down to Cambridge for the weekend and have a crack at it. It is assumed that these genteel young ladies have read various descriptions of 'jails' and what they are like, but it is strongly doubted whether they have had any practical experience. It is wondered how high a degree of enthusiasm for similar escapades would be after an initial evening spent in some jail. If someone really wants to go, and feels strongly enough to withstand the obvious discomforts with joy and humble pride more power to him. What I find difficult to grasp is the obviously naive enthusiasm of the uninitiated. They seem to be unable to get outside their cozy intellectual shells and grasp the realities of the outside in reference to themselves. How much more admirable would be their enthusiasm if they truly knew what they were facing, and still chose to go, and were not rushing off instead in a fit of blind idealism. But perhaps I underestimate us.

The other example was found in the reaction to Eric Weinberger's talk. No doubt about it, the man has done good in a unique and perhaps attractive fashion. What again upset me were the rather starry-eyed eulogies which sprang up in his wake. At long last, here was living proof that perhaps progress was being made in the age of battle between black and white. What people seemed to fail to realize was that no matter how many Weinbergers there are, no matter how many self-sufficient communities are established, mass discrimination will never be totally demolished until all the so-called 'petty, niggling, and insignificant' discriminations within races are similarly demolished.

Having been called narrow-minded, hard-hearted, etc. for refusing to become embroiled in massive issues, and for refusing to espouse any particular causes, and for constantly arguing with people who do, I feel compelled to express my position. What I am asking for is not a selfish and in-

Letters to the Editor

Seniors Suggest Changes

To the editor:

We have been wondering if it is possible to reconsider the pre-vacation cut system. There are several reasons why we feel the present system is objectionable:

1) We feel that it is essentially the concern of each student to take cuts when she feels it is necessary and justifiable.

2) Our system is stricter than that of any other school of which we have heard.

3) There is a rather obvious lack of sense in staying here for two or three extra days in order to attend one gym class, to pick an oft-lamented instance.

We also have several suggestions of what might be done:

1) Eliminate the shortened classes which seem to be an annoyance to both faculty and students. We feel that these classes are hardly worth the trouble since so much of the time is taken up in checking to be sure that each student is there.

2) Institute a new policy which would stipulate that a cut during the two days before vacation is equal to three cuts during any other time. This would give students pause for thought, but not entirely discourage them from leaving early if they really thought they should. There should, of course, be special hearing for those who were forced of necessity to leave early.

Miriam Ercoli
Jane Ferber
Lucy Massie
Helen Jinks

Freshmen Protest Gym

To the editor:

On the second day of school we Freshmen took an American History test. If we passed this test we were exempted from the American History requirement. On the fifth day of school we took a physical fitness test. If we passed this test we were not exempted from the physical education requirement. May we not assume that those of us who did pass this test were physically fit, and had no more need for physical education than those who passed the history test had for American History?

This is not the only way in

prospective individualism, nor an abandonment of ideals. I am pleading for rational argument and practical solution, not emotionally stirring begging and appealing, and idealistic creativity. These are necessary to some degree of course, but I feel that in our atmosphere at least, there is far too much of this, and a definitely insufficient degree of realism and practicality. This is not a fault of any kind, it is merely a result of circumstance. If only this would be realized and utilized.

I sincerely hope that the convention being held this weekend will serve to give all of us some of that practical exposure which appears to be generally missing. Perhaps in communicating with those who have been, with those who have seen and done, we will be able to set our ideals and causes upon a far more firm and realistic base than they appear to have at present.

MR

ATTENTION ALL WOULD-BE DEMOCRATS

Your days of inaction are over

YOUNG DEMOCRATS ORGANIZATION MEETING under the direction of Mr. George Romoser, Department of Government Thursday, December 12, 4:30 Freeman Living Room

The Igor Youskevitch Ballet Company will give its performance on Sunday, December 8 at 8:30 p.m. at Palmer Auditorium. Tickets will be on sale on December 6 from 2-5 p.m. and on December 7 from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

which the physical education department differs from the rest of the college. For all academic classes dress regulations are liberal; this is not so for physical education. Instead, investment must be made in a totally unnecessary gym suit.

All other departments permit students to miss up to one-third of their classes. Although this has been abused, one generally uses this permission when one has an unusual amount of work or just isn't feeling well. But neither pressing assignments nor illness excuses one from gym. Under no circumstances may one be freed from phys. ed. to study. Often one feels well enough to attend a lecture, but not to compete in active sports. Even if one obtains an infirmity excuse, time must be found to make up the missed class. Since Connecticut College works on an honor system, why are we not trusted to use our own judgment in deciding when other matters are more important than gym class?

Mandy Vernaglia '67

Jamie German '67

Brien Mutrux '67

Sandy Dragone '67

Ed Note: Amen.

Conflicts in a Collegiate

You know, it's funny how one person can actually be two different images, one at school, another at home, where you are still a 17 year old image.

Take me, for instance. Here at school I'm considered a conformist for the simple reason that I do and look like everyone else.

But at home, I'm one of the new wave of brash non-conformists, because I have pierced ears and I take Modern Dance. The fact that I'm merely heightens my individualism, because obviously, I don't care to be a ravishing creature and a fiery torch to enlighten men.

The thing is, I don't consider either of those two images to be the "Real Me"

I see myself as a beehive, all brittle and crusty on the outside, but teeming, with life on the inside, busily preparing that one drop of sweet nectar for its brief emergence into the muck outside. When the first fault appears and is pushed open by the pressurized life inside, when all the cells explode upward and outward, when guts spew forth in streams and fires; and the inside becomes the outside; and the scum of the dirt coats all that was pure;

and all that remains is the drop of immortality, the product of a lifetime... my life will be spent. And the honey-bit that remains will sit upon a plain, left for the gluttons of things divine to devour.

That's Me. The pierced ears only serve as a pressure-vent; and Modern Dance nurtures my spirit.

But I don't know about these Bass Weejuns.

SDF

N. Y. City Offers Vacationer Imaginative Movies, Musicals

Have you ever felt like flying to Stockholm? Entering a drag race? Climbing a fire ladder? Watching a rainmaker at work? Though I spent my entire Thanksgiving vacation in New York City, I was able to do all of these things vicariously via the medium of entertainment. Never has New York been so full of exciting plays to view. The big white screens, besides their usual allotment of low-cost, grade B pictures, are also showing movies of unusual interest and ingenuity. Of the two movies and one play that are reviewed below, all are comedies that exhibit a rare freshness and dynamic appeal.

Mad World

There is only one word to describe *It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World*: hilarious. True, the humor is not subtle. It is ostentatious—apparent—pure slapstick comedy. Its pretense, however, does not diminish its cleverness and brilliance.

The plot is quite simple; it is centered around—of all things—\$350,000. Fleeing convict Smiler Grogan (Jimmy Durante) hurls his car over a steep embankment. Before he dies, he imparts a secret to five men who have stopped to help him: Milton Berle, Sid Caesar, Buddy Hackett, Mickey Rooney, and Jonathan Winters. He tells them that there is \$350,000 buried under a large "W" somewhere in a park two hundred miles away. As soon as Durante kicks the bucket, the money-mad motorists jump into their cars and zoom off on a seemingly interminable drag race through Southern California to Santa Rosita.

So begins the funniest, rib-tickling film of the year. As the wild chase continues, more and more people are enlisted into the hunt—until the number of participants jumps from five to thirteen. To the ranks are added Edie Adams, Dorothy Provine, Ethel Merman, Phil Silvers, Terry Thomas, Peter Falk, and Eddie "Rochester" Anderson.

Each of the motorists decides on a different plan of pursuit. Milton Berle; his wife, Miss Provine; and his nagging, loud-mouth mother-in-law, Miss Merman are forced to abandon their car, which has been partially destroyed by a sneaky, burly truck driver (Jonathan Winters). They manage to hitch a ride with a cactus-collecting, anti-American Britisher (Terry Thomas). Mr. Caesar and his wife, Miss Adams, fly to their destination on a decrepit 1916 airplane. Once at Santa Rosita, they accidentally get locked up in a hardware store basement. Jonathan Winters, finding himself without any other means of transportation, rides along the highway on a little girl's bicycle.

Local Police Watch Antics

Watching the wild antics of the thirteen money hunters is the Santa Rosita police force, who are also anxious to get their hands on the money—all of which is stolen. The chief of police detective, played with charm and subtlety by Spencer Tracy joins the pick-and-shovel carrying crowd in their attempts to unearth the booty.

The suspense builds and builds as the race across the desert and through the park continues. The automobiles zoom along at speeds characteristic of the Grand Prix. To all this is the echoing question: Who will get the \$350,000?

It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World has all the ingredients to make it a smash hit: suspense, excitement, good, clean comedy, and great acting. Though the film's comic effects are mostly in the pie-in-the-face manner, a good part of the humor has to be created by the actors themselves. Milton Berle is tremendous as the pill swallowing, mother-in-law dominated, nervous man who manufactures edible seaweed for \$4 a can. Terry Thomas is his usual hilarious self, as is Jimmy Durante. The latter's characterization of a dying convict is filled

with a subtle, charming humor all his own.

Winters Displays Versatility

It is Jonathan Winters, however, who steals—if not the \$350,000—the show. As a brawny, but weak-minded truck driver, his versatility is amply displayed. He can apply himself to both the slapstick and subtler forms of comedy. In one scene he tears down a garage with such vigor and efficiency that the audience gets tired from just watching him at work. At another point in the film his facial expressions are so whimsical and witty that they prove to be unforgettable.

Stanley Kramer wished to make a "comedy to end all comedies." In my opinion, he has succeeded. It is a cyclone of laughter, of excitement, of suspense. The film, all 21,938 feet of it, proves that the art of slapstick comedy is not dead. This movie further points out—with its unusual ending—that we're all living in a mad, mad, mad world.

The Prize

James Bond is here again! Now, however, he assumes the guise of Nobel Prize laureate Andrew Craig—a suave, broad-shouldered, intelligent, girl-chasing, liquor consuming, money-loving man in search of adventure. He is thrown off a bridge into the murky water below. He is chased by a mysterious foreign car. He is assaulted by an emaciated, almost skeletal-like, figure resembling Lon Chaney, who carries a stiletto and speaks with a slightly Russian accent. He is wanted by the curvaceous

blonde agent of the Swedish Foreign Ministry (Elke Sommer), and by the Russian espionage system.

Where can you find such a man? In an Ian Fleming novel? In a Mickey Spillane mystery? No, he is to be found in the new movie *The Prize*. This suspense-espionage film, based on the novel by Irving Wallace, has humor, rugged excitement, action, fairly good acting, an unbelievable, but truly enjoyable plot, and, of all things, Paul Newman. The novel's detailed character studies have been dropped, as have most of its extensive sub-plots. The film has concentrated on the espionage angle—a sure-fire topic at the box office.

To Stockholm come six Nobel Prize winners, including Dr. Stratman (Edward G. Robinson) for physics, and Mr. Andrew Craig (Paul Newman) for literature. The latter suspects that the man posing as Dr. Stratman is not the real physicist, but an imposter. Where is the real Doctor? Who has taken his place? Why is the Doctor's niece acting so mysteriously? In order to find the answers to these questions, the adventure-loving Mr. Craig takes the viewer on a running tour of Stockholm—from its dark, gloomy night clubs, to its nudist colonies.

The movie successfully exhibits both wit and excitement—a rare combination for espionage films. Besides wondering if the indomitable and charming Mr. Newman will survive the onslaught of the Russian espionage service, one must always ponder what humorous antic he will next perform—be it walking into his hotel clothed only with a towel, or making a fool of himself in an out-of-the-way Swedish bistro. The comic effects of *The Prize* are in the manner of good, clean fun. Even the

actors are aware of the film's humor.

The Prize is a truly enjoyable film—if one doesn't take it too seriously. With its seductive ladies, Russian spies, vanishing corpses, and its fine array of performers (including Paul Newman), who needs James Bond?

Husband-Hunting Spinster Stars

110 in the Shade is an excellent play. This musical comedy is a folksy, unpretentious charmer with good, foot-tapping tunes; fine, sensitive acting; and colorful, yet simple, sets. Based on the play *The Rainmaker*, this musical tells of the trials and tribulations of a spinster in search of a husband. Inga Swenson enacts this role with such brilliance that she steals the show. Without any apparent strain or effort on her part, she becomes the too-honest, plain mid-western girl who wants only "the simple things in life." She sings beautifully; her rich soprano voice is moving when need be, peppy when a rollicking atmosphere is required. She can perform comedy with such vigor that she can match the most experienced comic virtuosis. Her portrayal of the girls of the town's Social Club is truly enjoyable.

To the parched and sun-broiled town comes a fast-talking, fast-thinking con man, who calls himself the Rainmaker. He tells the townsfolk of his remarkable ability to create rain—for one hundred dollars. The people hand over the fee, and wait for the promised precipitation.

Two transformations follow—one of the spinster, the other of the land. Both are movingly carried out with a charm and brilliance not often seen on the stage.

The music is truly engaging, from the opening "Another Hot Today," which depicts the town's sad plight, to the moving song, "Is It Really Me?" which echoes Miss Swenson's disbelief in her transformation.

Excellent in their roles are Scooter Teague, who portrays Miss Swenson's dumb, young brother, and Will Geer, her loving, helpful father. Robert Horton, as the Rainmaker Bill Starbuck, proves himself to be in this his first Broadway fling a dynamic personality. His deep rich voice is, at the same time, both moving and invigorating. His performance is second only to the versatile Miss Swenson's.

As its title implies, *110 in the Shade* is one of the hottest items on Broadway.

Regina Gambert '67

NAACP Speaker Sees U. S. Negroes Watchfully Waiting

Monday, December 2, the sociology department sponsored Mr. Galvin Banks, a member of the executive staff of the NAACP, who spoke in Palmer Auditorium about currently pertinent civil rights problems. Mr. Banks is program director of the NAACP.

Mr. Banks began by describing the "terrible transition" in which the nation presently finds itself. Citing the death of President Kennedy as a great loss, he stated that the loss was more critical to Negroes. Although President Johnson is faced with enormous burdens now, Mr. Banks stated that thus far, the Negro community is reassured that their interests will not be shunted to a position of obscurity. Johnson was compared to Harry Truman in that both of them managed to overcome biases, doubts and prejudices they felt as senators.

Mr. Banks stated that the major problem now is to deal with the "shameful conduct of the ruling clique in the House," especially in the Rules Committee. He stressed the evasive nature of the members even when the strong Civil Rights bill was introduced in early October of 1963. Even though the bill is now watered down, Mr. Banks called it

the finest civil rights bill that the nation has had the opportunity to pass. The NAACP is satisfied, though not happy about the bill. The procrastination of our legislatures in considering civil rights legislation was also stressed. The historical factors of procrastination, dishonesty, and political expediency were cited. He pointed out that Congress has had ample time to pass the legislation. He stated that if the bill is not freed from the Rules Committee by December, it will only prolong the agony in 1964. The Negro citizen is in "a posture of watchful waiting," he is ready to take the fight back into the street and will, if necessary.

Speculates on '64 Election

In a mood of political speculation, Mr. Banks said that if John Kennedy had lived and had failed to fight for minimum civil rights legislation, and if Barry Goldwater had gotten the Republican nomination, there might have been a boycott of the polls in the '64 election to make the President take notice of the Negro voting strength in the '68 election. A "summit conference" between Kennedy and Goldwater might have been called so that the candidates could state their policies and where they intended to go to the Negro leaders.

Advises Future Voters

Mr. Banks said that there are four things young women should make up their minds to reject. The first, political dishonesty, elicited the comment that as members of the electorate they will have the power to replace dishonest legislators with honest ones. Mr. Banks cited the greatness of Kennedy in his ability to see the conflict of civil rights and political dishonesty more sharply than any other executive. The second thing which must be rejected is intellectual dishonesty. The failure of the educational media—the schools, the press, and others—lies in the fact that they have not communicated the ideas with which Americans have to deal. It was suggested that television has done more to educate and illuminate the public than any other medium. The third factor is moral corruption, especially the failure of the dominant moral leadership in the country. But Mr. Banks said that the wheels are beginning to turn, and pointed out the part of religious leaders in the March on Washington. Fourth and finally, students must reject personal dishonesty, and the shameful silence of the American people who know that they have not lived up to their principles.

Mr. Banks closed by pointing out that there is only one issue in America, white supremacy. He said that the Negro is the "final test of the democratic thesis" and is the proof that we do not exercise the democratic ideals. Referring to the NAACP, he stated that the one thing that won't be compromised is principle, not technique, method or procedure. The status of the Negro will be the final criterion for judging the American system.

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Let us go then, you and I
When Barclay is spread out against the sky
Like a cockroach slaughtered in a stable;
Let us go, among the half-perverted beats,
Sleeping 'neath encrusted sheets
Of listless boys in plasterboard abodes,

Whose sawdust minds are thick with sawdust stowed;
Students that chivvy at a tedious argument
Of insidious intent
To lead you to an overwhelming question . . .
Of cabbages and kings, microbes and sin
And the number of angels on the head of a pin.

In the room a student picks his nose,
And talks of nuclear afterglows.

And indeed there will be time
To wonder, "Do I date?" and "Do I dare?"
Time to turn back and walk her down the hall
So she cannot see the chipped and broken plaster on my wall—
My roommate—lying on the floor in dirty clothes
His bare feet rich and modest, but asserted by his toes—
(She will say, "My, his roommate's grundy. He seems about to decompose.")

Do I dare
Disturb the universe?
In a minute there is time
For her decisions and revisions. She may hit me with her purse.

(For I have known them all already, know them all so well—
I have measured out my life by Founder's bell
I have heard the voices saying, "Love those people you abhor,"
I have seen the shards of curiosity, broken on the floor)
And I have known the bods already, known them all—
Bodies that when dressed, for undressing hands beseech
(But with the door locked, so completely out of reach!)
Is it lust for naked breast
That makes me so detestable
Should I, after beer, and spam, and pizza
After talk of Malcolm X, Rilke, and Keats and Shelley,
Have the strength to get my roommate off his belly?

And then what really is the use,
If, explaining it to him, you have to say
"Get out! There is this girl whom I wish to seduce?"
And would it have been worth it after all,
After talk of intellectual integrity, and coming religious revival,
Modulation and motivation
Of electricity and economic elasticity and the policies of the king of France
(Elasticity? Of what? Of shoulder straps perhaps? No!
Not a chance)

Would it have been worth the fight,
To have bitten off the matter,
Turned off the light?

If one, settling a pillow by her head,
Should say: "That is not what you get at all."

We have lingered in the chambers of delusion
Talking of our honor code, haughty and proud
Thinking we could do those things that aren't allowed.

reprinted from the Haverford News

'The Italian Prefects' Explains State's Political Administration

Robert C. Fried, *THE ITALIAN PREFECTS, A STUDY IN ADMINISTRATIVE POLITICS* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1963), pp. 343. Review by George K. Romoser, Assistant Professor of Government.

This is a book about the prefectural system of local administration in modern Italy. A Prefect, *il Prefetto*, is a high functionary of the central government in local areas who carries out functions such as political and social representation of the central government, the maintenance of law and order, the supervision of certain officials of the central government operating in his area, and the supervision of minor units of government in that area. In Italy, the 131 Prefects are appointed by the President after decision by the Cabinet upon advice from the Minister of the Interior.

The subject is a rather "technical" one, but the reader learns much about the patterns and problems of Italian politics and society as a whole. Mr. Fried, assistant professor of government at Connecticut College, has traced the development of the prefectural system historically, and has shown the relationships between that system and its political and social setting. For the political scientist, the book has the added merit of offering the first treatment of the main stages of Italian administrative development and of contributing to the comparative study of government.

Absolute Monarchs Devised System

Prefectural systems exist in most countries of the world (though not in the United States or Great Britain). They evolved, in the words of the author, "from the institutions devised by absolute monarchs in order to centralize power and control of economic resources within their kingdoms at the expense of the nobility and medieval communes." Such systems were later accepted by and adapted to the needs of liberal constitutional regimes. In effect, Mr. Fried points out, Prefects have functioned as agents of centralization in a fragmented society, serving at once the cause of national unity and the purposes of the conservative ruling groups in Italian society: "The Prefect has existed primarily as policeman and supervisor of local government, exercising and symbolizing central government control over local groups and institutions."

Prefects Represent Central Government

A work such as this, which is rich in historical detail, and is based on a thorough study of one institution of a political system, makes one aware of the diversity

and complexity of modern political life. Thus, for example, Mr. Fried's consideration of the Prefect leads inevitably to the relationship between the prefectural system and burgeoning governmental functions which have arisen from "changed social expectations and new technological possibilities." Though the Italian Prefect has served as an agent of centralization, he exercises relatively weak control (as compared with the Prefect in France, for instance) over local officers of central governmental agencies engaged in far-reaching social programs (Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and so on). In short, just as in other societies with quite different forms of local administration, the expansion of state functions raises the question of methods of controlling the central governmental agencies undertaking these functions. Such methods are not to be found by pronouncing vague slogans about the "dangers of big government."

The Italian Prefects is based on sound and substantial scholarship. It is a book from which Italians themselves will probably learn much about the patterns and problems of their own political system. It is limited in its focus, and the grand phrase and the daring generalization are missing. As the author himself indicates, the book is not intended to deal with some of the most interesting questions. It supplies, however, a fund of knowledge for an understanding of the role of a formal institution of government.

Prefects Direct Ideological Forces

Concerning the relationship between prefectural systems and stable democracy, the author writes in conclusion that this "interesting question" is difficult to answer. He believes that a prefectural system is basically a neutral device which, like other formal structures of government, may have only a derivative and marginal function. "It is rather the social and ideological forces that work through and upon political and administrative structures that are the autonomous and decisive factors in determining the fate of a democracy." The only qualification I would put upon this statement is that formal structures of government clearly affect the channel and direction of social and ideological forces as well as *vice versa*, since they in themselves constitute "social forces." An even more interesting set of questions, it might be added, concerns the meaning of "stability" and whether either "stability" or "stable democracy" should be posited as the goal of political life.

Richard Lowitt Writes History Of Sen. Norris

The first detailed biography of the late Senator George W. Norris, Republican liberal from Nebraska, has been written by Richard Lowitt, associate professor of history at Connecticut College.

George W. Norris: The Making of a Progressive, just published by the Syracuse University Press, traces and documents the political growth and maturing of the young mid-western lawyer who became a leader of the Progressive movement and is generally regarded as one of the foremost legislators in American history.

The Connecticut College professor, a specialist in American history, has concentrated on the early career of Senator Norris, terminating his book with the conclusion in 1913 of Norris' services as a member of Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of the State of Nebraska. During this period the vigorous Republican gained national acclaim for his lead in the successful fight against Speaker Joe Cannon's control of the rules of the House of Representatives.

Norris' 30-year career in the United States Senate will be covered in a second volume on which the author is now working.

Before joining the faculty at Connecticut College in 1954, Lowitt taught at City College of New York and at the University of Rhode Island. He has been a visiting lecturer at Yale University as well as at the University of Colorado.

Lowitt has been awarded grants for historical research by the Guggenheim Foundation and by the Social Science Research Council.

An earlier book of his, *A Merchant Prince of the 19th Century: William E. Dodge*, was published in 1954 by the Columbia University Press. His essay on Theodore Roosevelt is included in *America's Ten Greatest Presidents*, published by Rand-McNally in 1961.

Exhibit to Explore Historic Post Road

A public exhibition, entitled "Along the Old Post Road in Historical New London County," of approximately 100 photographs, selected from 500 taken by the New London Camera Club, depicting historical sites and houses located between the Connecticut River and the Rhode Island line, will be held at the Lyman Allyn Museum. The exhibit will begin Tuesday evening, December 10 and continue throughout the month of December during regular Museum hours.

All pictures in this exhibition, sponsored by the New London Area Chamber of Commerce Heritage Committee in conjunction with the New London Camera Club will be grouped according to towns and programs will be printed listing all the pictures with descriptive notations.

Blue ribbons and honorable mention tokens will be presented for those photographs considered to be the best in the show. The photographs on display will be made available in books which

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Pre-skiers practice paces.

Pre-Skiers Tramp Over Hill 'n' Dale, Lose Way, Weight

Recently, traffic on Williams street has been stopped at odd hours of the morning and afternoon by masses of rugged looking girls scurrying across the road into the arboretum. A new gym course, 'pre-ski' has been initiated, and the tough and healthy troops mentioned above are some of the participants in the new course. Due to the rash of broken limbs which seems to occur after every Christmas vacation, stemming from boundless enthusiasm on and in the snow, the gym department initiated pre-

ski in hopes of counteracting academic avoidupois.

Pre-skiers have been compared at various times to "sort of pseudo Peace Corps trainees," and "recruits for the Israeli army." Needless to say, the emphasis is upon developing some degree of strength and stamina, and the troops may be seen slogging through the rain and slushing through the snow under all sorts of toughening conditions.

What the course does not include, regrettably, is basic instruction in "how to find one's way through the trackless arboretum." On one memorable occasion, while the leaders were engaged in aiding an injured comrade, forty or more girls took off to continue their maneuvers and promptly found themselves up against a fence marking some unknown border. After a deal of stewing around, and attempting to scale the fence, some scrawny pathfinder from the rear led the group back to home base. Now Miss Merson carries a whistle to summon her erstwhile forces when they blunder off in some unidentified direction.

Despite some grumbles and complaints, most of the participants have found pre-ski to be a great deal of fun. Pre-ski is an excellent excuse to be outside and running around for an hour or two instead of hunching over books in some musty corner.

M.R.

Kennedy's Death May Achieve Rights Legislation He Wanted

Two weeks ago many of us were probably criticizing the Kennedy Administration for not fulfilling its campaign promise of civil rights legislation which is long over-due. Now we are still shocked at the moral degeneration of this country which allowed the President to be assassinated. We are shocked by an act which we thought could only happen in Vietnam or the Congo but never in the United States of America. We were wrong. That four children can be murdered in a church, that 20 per cent of our Presidents have been assassinated in the last one hundred years, that countless lynchings and murders can take place on our soil has become a reality.

We are now embarrassed by our criticisms but perhaps can look to the future with some hope and confidence. What President Kennedy could not do in life perhaps can be done through his death. We can no longer ponder the faults of the past but can look to the future for what may be a sign of progress.

President Johnson has several advantages that did not weigh on Kennedy's side. As a Southerner, he does not have to answer to the South as his predecessor was forced to do. His position as a respected Southerner and a distinguished majority leader in the Senate has given him powers which Kennedy could not, as a Northerner, have expected. Thus Johnson has begun his career as President in a position of experience and respect which may permit him to do more for civil rights than Kennedy could have hoped to do.

Congress, too, is shocked, grieved, and embarrassed by the assassination of a leader of the free world, a man whose signature had just dried on the test-ban treaty which, though not a solution to the problem which it sought to solve, was indicative of a desire of many people for a

truly free world. Congress now desires to memorialize the man who died in this free world. There is much talk that such a memorial will be in the form of a civil rights act soon. If this act is merely the initial Administration bill, we will complain again, and rightly so, for the original bill did not possess the strength to be effective. It will be, however, a stronger bill than what we now have and perhaps stronger than we would have had had the bill not been passed as a memorial. The desire of Congress and many others who were close to President Kennedy to pass a civil rights bill in his memory will perhaps give his death more influence than he possessed in life.

President Johnson has less than a year of office ahead of him. If his desire is to be reelected, his election will not be based on an evasive term of office as is the case with many incumbents, but it will have to be based on the progress of the next few months. He will have to work fast and because of this probably exert more pressure on Congress to pass civil rights legislation than Kennedy found necessary to do. Johnson has to prove himself to an America which is grieving the loss of a great man. Perhaps one way in which he will do this is through increased interest and pressure in the passage of what will be the Civil Rights Act of 1963.

To many, the Kennedy Administration was harshly conservative. In many ways it was and still is. President Johnson is working within the framework that Kennedy left for him. He does, however, have the advantage of a sympathetic Congress and nation who desire to memorialize the man of the New Frontier. As a Southerner he has a personal advantage. As a possible presidential candidate he has a personal responsibility. As President he has a moral responsibility.

We mourn the death of a great man and we are shocked by the immorality which allowed him to die. We all realize that without him we could not have come as far as we have come and now that we are without him we must continue to struggle to make the small amount of progress which we have made since the Civil War the starting point for what we can really call progress in the next few years.

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Auntie Mame

(Continued from Page One)
to us all, filled with stereotypes, and distinguishes itself if simply as a vehicle of entertainment, a facet of drama often overlooked in college communities. It is not the intent of the club to continue to produce light comedy as a matter of policy. It fully intends to return to plays of a more serious nature but considering the lack of interest and support that previous Wig and Candle productions have received by members of this college, it seemed pointless to continue in this vein at the present time. It is for this reason that **Auntie Mame** was chosen. The response to the endeavor has been most enthusiastic. The cast of thirty-three, has been drawn from members of the New London community as well as students from Connecticut and Mitchell. The number of people who tried out for the play was the largest in the history of the club and the stage crew and production committees are drawing on more students than ever before.

Psych Club Talks To Concern Music, Child's Vernacular

Two programs in the field of psychology are planned for next week. Tuesday, December 10, the Psychology Club will sponsor Dr. J. Donald Harris, who will speak on "The Psychology of Music." Dr. Harris is director of the Auditory Research Branch of the United States Naval Medical Research Laboratory in New London. The speaker received his M.A. from Vanderbilt University and his Ph.D. from the University of Rochester, and has published in the fields of psychoacoustics, audiology and the psychophysiology of hearing. The lecture will be held at 7 p.m. in Hale 122.

Thursday, December 12, at 7:30 p.m. in Hale 122, the psychology department will present the second lecture in its Colloquium Series. "Semantic Structure in Child Language" will be the topic of a lecture given by Dr. David McNeill of the Howard Center for Cognitive Studies at Harvard University. Dr. McNeill received his Ph.D. in 1962 from the University of California at Berkeley. He spent last year as a National Science Foundation post-doctorate fellow at the Center for Cognitive Studies at Harvard. Dr. McNeill is concerned with experimental studies in work association as well as with semantics in child language.

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Luminous Green Village Girls Sell Sam's Off-Beat Jewelry

A red eye glares at passers-by. Next to it is a silvered plastic bas-relief of a protoplasmic figure asleep on a half shell with lights that flash off and on at night. Further exploration of the scene behind these phenomena reveals the jewelry shop of Sam Kramer, Bohemian extraordinaire. Located on the second floor at 29 West 8th Street in the heart of Greenwich Village in New York City, Sam's shop is the meeting place of all the Village characters. Presiding over this menagerie is the black-bearded Sam wearing a whale's tooth necklace and sipping his morning glass of Scotch.

The normal visitor receives his initial shock upon reaching for the doorknob only to find himself clasp a bronze hand. This shock overcome, he enters the shop to be confronted with a faceless stone angel leaning against a gnarled stump. The walls are hung with abstract paintings by local talent, old Chinese swords, fencing masks, and some tremendous necklaces of Sam's own creation, valued by Sam at up to \$400. The necklaces have been there for quite some time. Passing further into the shop the now shaken visitor must concentrate on avoiding the stacks of rosewood and ebony which stick out from beneath the counters and the boxes and bags

of African fetish beads, miniature ivory skulls, petrified bones and stones strewn all over the floor. Generally the visitors' chairs are piled high with paraphernalia and one must perch on a safety ladder that stands astride one showcase.

Sam has been making jewelry for 20 years. His fondness for bizarre materials has led him to the creation of silver earrings set with taxidermists' glass eyes, golden bracelets studded with moose teeth, copper necklaces festooned with the quills of giant Uganda porcupines, and platinum cuff links set with old buttons from subway motormen's uniforms.

He has also used tusks of rhino and narwhale, antique Czechoslovakian beads, coral branches, ivory nuts, trilobites (fossilized sea insects) ancient East Indian coins, rare heartwoods, such as Grenadilla and Gaboon, buffalo horn and stag horn crown, Victorian shoe buttons, giant black pearls, macra (iridescent shells) and some oval pieces of quartz, which Sam insists, were once the eggs of antediluvian reptiles.

The source of much of these materials is a little man who Sam calls "an old rat pack of a dealer." He keeps this man's name a secret for fear rival craftsmen will find out about him.



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Walking along the streets of the Village, one may literally run into one or both of the two Space Girls who Sam hires to distribute handbills. These girls are dancers and wear black tights and color their skin a luminous unearthly green! They have attracted much attention, being asked to leave several night clubs, but to Sam's disappointment have yet to be arrested.

All this crafty salesmanship has paid off handsomely. Today Sam gets orders from as far away as Africa and India. Of all his customers, his favorite has always been a self-styled voodoo priest who asked him to make a wedding ring embellished with some voodoo markings.



Sam entertains visitors.

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Kennedy Assassinated; Campus Responds

Ed. note: The following comments were elicited by the events of November 22. Miss Padma, a former visiting professor of mathematics, is writing from her home in India. Mr. Ebenholtz is an assistant professor of psychology at the college.

It may be many generations before the office of the Presidency of the United States again enjoys the stature that John F. Kennedy brought to it. He was an articulate spokesman of liberty and a perfect example of the high purposes of which human beings are capable.

The vitality of this great man and the eloquence of his expression were perfectly joined to convey the notion of the dignity of man and the freedom of the individual.

There are those of us who choose to respond to this enormous tragedy with a renewed and strengthened belief in the correctness of individual freedoms and democratic forms and in reverence for humanity. Accordingly, it is now somehow an even greater affront to one's sensibilities to consider that citizens of these United States would declare themselves against the United Nations; against a comprehensive medical care program for the aged and impoverished of our society; against freedom of movement and universal voting rights; against efforts toward peace (the test-ban treaty was not passed unanimously).

The problem as our late President well knew was that the democratic process was incomplete and would remain incomplete in his lifetime. He simply asked for a start.

John F. Kennedy spoke especially to the young people of this nation. He imparted a sense of direction to their lives and a belief that in this vast and complex society the actions of one person could make a difference. The Peace Corps manifested the principle that man's problems were man-made and that man could, therefore, overcome them. Such was the optimism of the man and such is the optimism of youth.

When President Kennedy touched our conscience by asserting "... ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country," many of us could find no ready answer. With his all too untimely death our conscience is again prodded. Grief is the response of all who are compassionate but this will yield to the passage of time and the demands of more mundane events. What is of the utmost significance is that the values which formed the springs of his energy be not likewise forgotten. To all who would seek to understand these values, and to know in a profound sense what they can do for their country I recommend the writings of John F. Kennedy.

There can be no final word to this terrible commentary on the state of civilized man. All one can do is ask that we begin to comprehend more fully the meaning of personal liberties; that we develop a true sense of the dignity of man; that we speak out against the shameful withholdings of human rights; that we develop the courage to dissent and not withdraw from controversy; that we develop a value for the intellect and a disdain for the rule of rage and misguided emotion.

S. M. Ebenholtz

Dear President Shain:

It was with great shock that we, in India, heard of the sad and tragic death of the U. S. President John F. Kennedy. May I offer my condolences and deep sympathy to you, the faculty, the members of the staff and the students of Connecticut College in your great bereavement and irreparable loss?

Mr. Kennedy had won the respect, affection and admiration of the people all over the world by his sincere and staunch endeavors towards world peace, universal equality and the betterment of mankind. By his death, not only the U. S. has lost a great leader and an admirable citizen, but the whole world has lost a good friend and benefactor; and at the present time the world can ill afford to lose such an eminent champion for peace.

One shudders to think of the great calamity that has befallen his family.

N. Padma



Right to Reason

In his death, if not in his life, John Fitzgerald Kennedy awakened our most basic human sentiments. He heroically blended the heroic man with the political man and the idealist with the realist. He showed our generation particularly that we could hope for a world of peace and equality, and that we could act on that hope. As President Shain said in his eulogy of the President, Kennedy showed us that we do not need to live in fear. Now that he is gone, we know how much of our fear was allayed in him. Let us hope that our thoughts since his death have showed us how to act ourselves in a way which we might not have when we had this leader to lean on.

Willy Brandt spoke in terms of a fire which has been extinguished. Indeed a fire which was leading the way for us, has been abruptly snuffed, but the whole world, united in shock and grief, has felt a new light glowing out of the shadow of the assassination. It is not a fire of political passion ignited by the raising of taxes or the lowering of a drinking age, but a blue flame symbolizing man's rights to daily bread, and health, and strength.

For two weeks we have been aware only of our duty to understand our neighbor. President Kennedy's death has lit the gay between political methods and right intentions; between hating all Russians and disapproving of communism. The Berliners, the Texans, the Kenyans, and the Russians have all seen this light. How long can we hold it before us?

We have aged in these fourteen days. We have a better idea of what is right and a bitter understanding of what is possible. We do not naively think that through this heinous event all the Oswalds have been purged from our de-

mocracy, nor have the Wallaces, nor the Rubys. We can read that the Alabama schools called for five minutes of silence on the day of national mourning. The same crowds would cheer again to hear of the shooting of the President as would those who cheered the perversion of justice in the killing of the suspected assassin. The television networks will always have to make up the money they lost and Christmas card dealers will still have to be requested not to exploit the religion we now cling to.

Of course we will not, nor should we hope for the abandonment of local interests but our basic goals must be made more clear. The death of President Kennedy showed us that we had forgotten for what we were living and thought only of for what we were fighting. This fighting has injected "venom into our nation's bloodstream" and now we

see that it must be neutralized. We have confused the personal with the political, blood with water. This venom has been fermenting too long. We allowed it to narrow the minds of the people of Dallas. We cannot let our own minds be narrowed in the same way.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy not only spoke his ideals, but he also did his best to act upon them. Now it is our turn. Would we have taken action against a school board which banned information about the United Nations from our Library? Would we sit idle while the rights of others are being degraded beside us? As Americans perhaps we are spoiled; maybe we do expect that anything American is right. But we are wrong. We cannot hope to learn our lesson overnight. But let us begin ... V.J.C.

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